OLD POINT COMFORT. OLD POINT COMPORT, (VA.) Aug. 28, 1854. Reminiscences of Genera! Jackson-A New Beach for Surf Bathing-Fort Monroe-Its Defences and Want of Water-Balls, Belles and Amusements - Newspaper Circulation.
The annual visits of the late venerable Gen-Jackson, during the entire term of his Presi-

nency, to this point of "Comfort" and its sist r rock girt island, Fort Calhoun, familiarly known as the "Rip Raps," first called the public attention to this place of unsurpassed natura advantages for the enjoyment of pleasure and

We have here two large enclosures, each covering about helf of an acre, with a level sandy bottom, for bathing. The depth of the water varies according to the tide; at ebb tide it is not more than three feet deep, but at flood tide it is over a person's head. It is decidedly the best place I have ever seen for persons to learn and to perfect themselves in swimming. Visiters have beretofore contented themselves with this state of things, with an occasional wish that they might have surf bathing.

At the northeast part of the island has been recently discovered a beautiful sand beach, which, though small, has all the advantages of surf bathing which are enjoyed at Cape May. In this immediate neighborhood is some of the lest fishing ground in the Union. The various kinds of duck cover the waters, and the place may in reality be called the paradise of leanters and fishermen. It has been the custom of every executive since the days of Jackson, to visit this cool retreat during the hot weather. Some even forget "that pigmies, though perched on Alps, are pigmies still." As the hob-tailed stock of the farmer, in hit weather, seek the nearest shade tree to hide from the merciless files, so the office givers of Wash ington run away from the still greedier office se kers, to this unrivalled d. pot of cysters, fish, and game, that they may unmolested bask in ocean's breeze, and read from the Herald the future somersees of offete and worn-cut politicians. which, though small, has all the advantages of

cians.

Fort Mouroe is the largest and most expensive work of the kind in this country. It covers about fone hundred acres, and would require about ten thousand men to man all of its gues. It is however, without an artesian well, and might in case of invasion be forced to surrender

At the Hygeia Hotel soirées and balls take At the Hygeia Hotel solrées and balls take place every evening, at which you may see the beauty and the wealth of Southern heire-see represented throughout the season. I must not forget to mention one singular feature about this fashionable resort, i. e., no newspaper but the New York Herald is sold here which is published north of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Bohn, the Congressional favorite newsman, introduced the Herald ten years ago, since which time he states that "If he purchases any other papers they remain on hand." We have emphatically here our own vines and fig trees. em shatically here our own vines and fig trees. The figs are now ripe, the size of large pears, and in such abundance as hardly to command as much per bushel as potatoes in New York. A SOUTHERNER.

. LAKE MAHOPAC. GREGORY'S HOTEL, LAKE MAHOPAG, PUTNAM Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1854. Latest Report-The Hotels and their Guests -Scenery and Amusements.

Among the numerous places of summer report within reasonable distance and time of your sents to Topderful and wicked city, that prearly favorable or and heavy laden" peculiknow of none whose claims for enjoyment, I happiness, ease and contentment exceed and Lake Mahopac-accessible by several trains each day, and only three hours journey-two of which are by steam carriage, and one by herse power. Who would not "steal awhile away" to enjoy the fine air, good feed, and feast on the pare beauty that have now made Mahopae h favorite place of summer resort?

The three principal hotels-Gregory's, Baldwin's and Thompson's—are fell, crowded, and overrunning, and any one whose love for the marvellous induces a calculation of or speculation in the mode and manner in which so many hundreds are provided with food and shelter, will here find ample opportunity to indulge in both. But I will not occupy your time, and shall say the few words I have the spirit to give utterance to, without introduction. Gregory's Hotel, with its beauty and music, its chivalry and romance, is now in the zenith of power, and Liancy no one who has been there will fail to acknowledge its claims

been there will fail to acknowledge its claims to an envious position among the great features that characterize American watering places. What a lake!—clear, cool, and tranquil—enough of breeze to gently fan the brow of perspiring nature, and fill the sails of the many little craft that dot the bosom of the silvery sheet. Hops, as they are called—and why, I know not, unless it be that there is more hopping done than dancing—seem to be the leading source of an evening's amusement. The asual accompaniment of fittations, silent though intelligible looks, sighs and laughter follow as a matter of course. As I gazed upon the happy throng in the parlor on Saturday evening, and listened to the merry laugh, mingled with the sweet notes of the music from a fine band, I could not help moralizing a little, mingled with the sweet notes of the music from
a fine band, I could not help moralizing a little,
and to regret that the festive scene could not
always last. Save on one brow I discovered no
trace of care—and if ever there is vouch-afed
to mortality moments when the spirits are
happily blended with life's congenialities, it is
the care finely scene as this some such scene as this. We have here a beautiful woman, whose ma-

we have here a beautiful woman, whose majesty and graceful mein make her observed, even among so many observables. Then there is Mrs. L., who is besieged with the appreciating portion of the sterner sex for a favor of one quadrille, or a polka. Her levees are always well attended.

Mrs. I.—, who I suppose, all acknowledge to be not only fice looking, but exceeding intelli-gent, has been staying a few days. She, how-ever, leaves soon, and a kind remembrance st linger in the recollection of all who know

her.

The young, the single, and the beautiful girls—What shall I say of them? The sisters are certainly beautiful, and Miss B—, well, let her be; she has so often been told how beautiful she was, that I shall not merit her good opinion by following suit.

The gentlemen are all good looking, except—those who are not; all noble fellows, save those who are decidedly the reverse; and I suppose they who are rich, are not poor. So goes the world. Fun and fashion rule, either for prosperity and happiness, or sorrow and ruln.

Vic.

COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOTEL, CANADA, August 24, 1854.

How to Go To and How to See Niagara Falle-The Attractions-How to Get Away from the Spray-Tracks of the Jesuits-The Hotels - The Montreal House - Minor

It is an admitted fact that the world affords no summer jaunt abounding in natural curiosities and magnificent views equal to a Niagara trip. The ride over the Central or Erie raitgood may be long, tedious and dusty, but certainly not uninteresting. The journey is achalf hours from Albany, and fourteen hours from New York; and though it should be done creased, the traveller is paid a thousand times; wer the pon is not get manufactured that can

truly give a description, nor the artist created who can pencil even an outline that will convey an idea of the stopendous grandeur of this mighty cataract; seeing is the only medium through which it can begin to be approciated; nor should the traveller be overwhelmed with the many sights that press upon him: he should occupy time sufficient not only to see the Falls, but also pass to the Canada side, and take a glance at Lundy's lane, the Burning Spring, Table Rock, Suspension Bridge, and on his return, pro-cure passage in the steamer Maid of the Mist, and see the Whirlpool, Devil's Hole, and get a dash of the spray from cataract above. He should then ascend cataract above. He should then ascend the precipice, 180 feet in height, by means of the inclined railway, and then cross over to Goat Island, where he obtains a fine view of the Rapids and the Horse Shoe, and if inclined to be venturesome and not too thred, he may descend the Biddle corkscrew stairs, and pass under the sheet of water to the Cave of the Winds; but he had better wait till to morrow, as there are eights enough at least for two days contemplation.

wo days contemplation.
In bidding adieu to Niagara, none should In bidding adieu to Niagara, none should be content to return by railroad. If they are lovers of the beautiful in nature, and prefer the quiet and comfort of steamboats to rail cars, let them procure of the agent at Niagara tickets for the following route, a description of which I copy entire from a "Handbook for Travellers from Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake Ghamplain, Lake George, Saratoga, White Mountains, &c."

The route from Niagara Falls to Montreal and Quebec, by way of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, has now become one of the favorite summer excursions so indulged in by all classes of Americats that their Canadian

all classes of Americans that their Canadian neighbors have named them the "travelling nation." In the first place, no steamers in the world tank higher than those of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Company, comprising two American lines—United States mail line, ron-ning on the American side of Lake Ontario, and the American Express line, touching the and the American Express line, touching the Canadian side. These boats are constructed in the most substantial manner, and are under the charge of skilful engineers and gentlemanly commanders. As a proof of the care and skill with which the American steamers have been conducted on these waters, it can be said of them—what perhaps cannot be said of any other line of steamers or railroad in the world of equal extent—that there never has occurred an accident by -that there never has occurred an accident by

—that there never has occurred an accident by which loss of life was occasioned.

In the second place, no route in the United States is more replete with natural interest or more abundant in thrilling historical associations. The settlement of many towns date back to the first occupation by the French. This was also the favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and many battles were fought before they would surrender possession of the pleasant country of the Niagara and St. Lawrence. Here also may be traced records of the Jesuits, those pioneers of civilization. The Jesuits, those pioneers of civilization. The long contest between England and France, finally terminating in the conquest of Canada and the total destruction of French sovereignty on this centinent, furnishes many an interesting and bloody battle field for the tourist to

The passage down the Niagara river, and through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence abounds in other attractions aside from those quoted from the "hand book." and which the limited space of this correspondence with not permit me more than to allude. A fine steamer (the Bay State), with every accommodation, and the beauties of the lake shore, occupied our attention until the arrival at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The passage through the beautiful and unequalled scenery of the Thousand Islos I will not attempt to describe; nor can I do justice to the wild, varied and foaming rapids through which our steamer glided in sufety. Suffice it to say that the excitement and pleasure of the voyage abate not painstant from the time of departure from Nialinges are the landing at Montreal. Here carferent botels.

The American traveller will be

riages are in wanting at an energy you to the different hotels.

The American traveller will be pleased to learn that the Montreal House, is justly reputed to be the best conducted establishment in the city. Mr. Coteman is nephew of our Captain Coleman, of the Astor, and a "chip off the old block."

After dans can be pleasantly senout in Mon-

A few days can be pleasantly spent in Monto the Mountain are some of the objects of in-terest. The American traveller will be struck with the oddity of everything, compared with Yankee land. The narrow streets, the constant passing of priests, monks, and soldiers, and many other things, constantly remind one of European cities and their customs. From Montreal, you can pass on to Onchee, or ta cars for Rouse's Point, for New York or Bos-ton, via Lake Champlain. The trip to the end abounds with interest, and no tourist should

omit it. Auroo. BARATOGA. ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.
S. I Joseph,
lady and 3 Misses Joseph C. C. Taber, G. Thempson, lady and 3 children, T. Leavitt, Jr. 8. I Joseph,
Missos Joseph (2),
J. P. Woodes and son,
J. A. Van Buskirk,
H. M. Rayner,
L. Bowdes, hay and daughters, c. C. Degrove and lady, d. G. Haven, v. B. Gifford, f. G. Audeben, Rev. Dr. Haight Master Haight, Miss Ballou, G. T. Alexander and lady Smith, lady and son, W. M. Tileston and lady. Miss Tileston, G. W. Westbrook, A. Brett, C Shortann, Dinet, Branderbourg, Rillard Cronkhite, r. Platt and daughter, M. A. Flack, H. Theat and lady, R. C. Sheehan and lady, W. Shopherd, J. Hull, B. Urmy and lady, J. B. Urmy and lady,
S. M. Purdy,
J. H. More and farally,
Miss Johnson,
J. Tinkey,
A. Ward,
Rev. S. S. Cutting,
Mrs. Cutting,
Master C. H. Cutting,
J. M. Rend. J. Y. Gillimie and lady, Dr. O. P. Wells, lady, 3 children and son, Mra. C. Burdett, daughter S. Klamam,

FROM PROOKLYN.
Rev. J. E. Hookwell & wife. From St. John, N. II.

We have St. John papers of August 28. The cholora is docreasing at St. John, only ten deaths occurring for three clays ending August 27. The total deaths in St. John and Portland are 719. The

total dealths in St. John and Perthand are 719. The damage by fire to the Government House at Halifax was so great that it is rendered uniquabitable.

Mr. Martin, who was on trial at Cape Breton for shooting a young man who scluced his daughter, has been acquitted by the jury, but not illerated.

We learn from the Halifax papers that the St. John Diving Company, who have been employed during the present season in scarching for sunken treasure slang the Nova Scotia coast, and have met with good success, are now engaged in weighing quantities of pig iron from the wreck of H. M. ship La Tribune, of 44 guas, which was lost off Herring Cove in the autumn of 1798. The material recovered is almost as soft as cheese. This vessel had a large quantity of specie on board. We understand that the stock of this company has recently advanced 50 per cent.

stand that the stock of this company has recently advanced 50 per cent.

The St. John Freeman says:—It can scarcely be doubted that the Assembly will be convened by the midde of October at the latest, and probably much sooner, to decide whether this Province will accept or reject the Fishery Treaty. The act of the United States Congress renders it necessary that the question should be finally actived before December, and we pressure the Governor has received positive instructions to lay the matter before the local Log islander.

FIRE AT MEXICO, OSWEGO COUNTY—We learn from the Owego Palladiam, that a fire broke out about one o'clock on the 20th inst, in the village of Mexico, in an ice-house, in the rear of Mexico, in an ice-house, in the rear of Mexico. Peck & Conklins dry goods store, and before it was extinguished, the above and the adjoiding stores of Henry Webb, dry goods, and H. Rallson's dung store, were entirely destroyed with a part of their contents, together with the Montezuna Odd Pellows' Lodge, with the furniture, regalia, &c. The total less was about \$10,000, nearly covered by insurance. The Individual lessurances were as follows: Peck & Conklin, \$6,000, in the Northwestern, Henry Webb, \$2,500; H. Rellson, \$1,000; Ledge, \$400. Calvin Hickley had some \$500 worth of butter stored in Peck & Conklin's cellar, which was destroyed—to mannace. The fire is believed to have been the works for its editor.

## INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The time is appraced by when the democracy will be called upon to designed their cardinate for the just and impartial principle adopted by our party, of alternating their candinates each successive four years, from the North and South, our next candidate will come from the Southers States. We believe, also, that the people will insist that he shall be one of our most distinguished statemen, and indicated in advance by the popular voice. There cannot be adoubt that our emment and partitle Seator, Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, will be the choice of the democracy of Tryas, and, as we believe, of the South also. Gen. Rusk's military services upon the but effelds of Tryas, and, as we believe, of the South also. Gen. Rusk's military services upon the but effelds of Tryas are so well known and universally appreciated, as to require no comment. Suffice the fields of Tryas are so well known and universally appreciated, as to require no comment. Suffice the fields of Tryas are so well known and universally appreciated, as to require no comment. Suffice the say, that throughout that contest, wherever danger or duty called, there Gen. Rusk was aming the formout. It is, however, as a statesman, that we would now speak of Gen. Rusk. His civil carer in Texas was eminent and destinguished. But it is in the counsels of the united States, and by his integrity and ability commanded the respect and confidence of all his associaves. His specules have been marked by great ability, on mprehensive and patriotic viers, and practical good sense. We know not a single measure for acquiring the territory in Sonora and Chituabus, indispensable to the success of the Pacific Railroad, seemed almost desperate, General Rusk resuscitated the treaty, and carried through his own measure, so important to the whole country, and especially to Texas and the South. This was a great and glorious achievement, carried by the country, and especially to Texas and the South. This was a great and glorious achievement, carried by the committed to select a Southern etti

tions which have been discussed and decided during the last few years.

We have expressed our views at this early period because we are persuaded that no obscure individual, unknown to the mass of the people, and never designated as their choice, can ever be nominated by any democratic convention, but that it must be some distinguished statesman whose merits and character have been sufficiently discussed in advance of the nomination, and whose name shall have been indicated by the great mass of the American democracy.

In the Masison (third) district of Indiana Cyrus L. Dunbam, the present member, is the democratic candidate for Congress; George G. Dunn is the whig candidate, and the anti-Nebruskaites have nominated John A. Hendricks.

Intelligence from the First Dragoons.
A correspondent of the Western Reporter, who dates his letter from the camp on Arkanass river, three miles above Port Atkinson, July 3, 1854,

dates his letter from the camp on Arkauzas river, three miles above Port Atkinson, July 3, 1854, writes as follows:—

Sinse I last wrote you f.om Council Grove, we have been steadily pursuing our on ward march, and getting along finely; the command enjoying excellent health. We have been passing large encum pinels (or lodges) of Osage, Sic. Camanche, Arrappahos and Kiowa Indians, for the last five days, and we are now encamped opposite a large village, and two more Arrappahos, Klowa, and Camanche villages are in sight below us on the river. We pussed Major Cady's command of two companies, (F and H.) of the Infantry, yesterday forencon. They have pitched their tents on the site of Fort Atkinson, which, by the by, has all tumbled down since last fall. Major Cady's command were healthy and quite comfortably situated, and presented quite a military appearance. A large band of Kiowas and Camanches arcencamped about a hundred yardsfrem t e fort. These treitans all prefess and appect to be friendly. I will now give you a list of Col-Pauntleroy's command—First: Col. Fauntleroy's, 1st Dragoons, commanding; 1st. Col. Miles, 3d. Infantry; Maj. Howe. 2d. Dragoons, (63 mak and face); 1st 1st. Whister, 3d. Infantry; 2d. 1st. Bragoons, (55 mak and face); 1st. It. Whister, 3d. Infantry; 2d. 1st. Bragoons, 2d. Dragoons, commanding Co. B., 1st. Dragoons, 2d. Dragoons, 2d. 1st. Evans and Robertson, 2d Dragoons, commanding Co. B., 1st. Dragoons, 2d. Dragoons, 1st. Dragoons, 2d. 1st. Evans and Robertson, 2d Dragoons, 2d. 1st. Evans and Robertson, 2d Dragoons, P. L. Maernder, 1st. Dragoons, Adjutant for the command; 2d. 2d. 1st. Whilams, 1st. Dragoons; 2d. 1st. Hymonds, 2d. Arhibery; Brt. 2d. Lts. Sweetzer, 3d. Dragoons, Davidson, 1st. Dragoons; and Craig and Walker, 3d. Infantry.

Inflatry.

There are upwards of four hundred horses with the destined for the cavalry companies in New Mexius, destined for the cavalry companies in New Mexi-co. These horses are conducted on strings, that is, a long picket rope is attached to the tongue of a wagon, and foor mules are hitched to the wagon. and two herica are hitched to the farther end of this rope, and from forty to forty-six horses are at-tached to this rope by halter straps, just far enough apartisot to interfere with one another, and men rid-ing along each side to attend to them. Everything goes along very regularly and systematically. A regular guard is constantly kept us, and every pre-caution is taken for the safe conduct of this com-mand, and the large number of extra horses, to their destination.

mane, and the targe nameer of extra noises, to their destination.

The Buspected Foul Play Case—Death of an Obio Droven.—The late hour at which we were put in possession yesterday of the circumstances of the death of James Edmonson, who was found lasensible in a cattle train, precluded our stating them particularly. It appears that the deceased, who was about 22 years of age, was from Possesouly, Ohio, from whence he came with a drove of cattle belonging to Messes. J. & N. Pearl. On Friday morning, at Buffalo, he put his cattle algored a train on the Central Railroad, occupying six cars with them, and the last seen of him alive and well, was a few miles this side of Utica. When the cars reached here, about 1 o'clock A. M. Saturday, one of the hands attached to the road discovered him lying on the top of one of the cars, insensible, and blood cozing from his nose and mouth. He was immediately taken off, conveyed to the freight depot, and thence to the Chelera Hospital, where, notwithstanding the constant and skilful attention of Dr. Hoff, he lingered in an unconscious state until 12 o'clock Sunday, when he died. The post mortem held by Dr. Hoff, aided by Drs. March, Jr., and Gott, of the City Hospital, revealed a large clot of blood pressing on the brain over the left eye, marks of severe violence on his right temple, also on the back of his neck, along the course of the spine, and severe contaisons on the right hip. On his person was found eighty delians, in fives, on the Ohio State Bark, and a pocket book containing 1176 more was hunded to the Coroner by a nam who came do an on the same train with him, and who, for safe keeping, had taken it from his pocket. It is supposed he matter is undergoing investigation.—Mibany Atias, Aug. 29.

Peon Steamboat Proventy—Steamboats to be used for the conveyance of passengers on the Hud

Poon Steamboat Proterty—Steamboats to be used for the conveyance of passengers on the Hadron river are becoming the powers kind of property. Those elegant boats the Oregen and New World are lying in the river, just below the Esopus lighthouse; the Francis Skiddy is opposite this place, in a similar condition, and the Empire Hes in the creek below Fort Montgomery. Each of these vessels cost a large sum of money, and are still capable of several years good service, but He idle and useless, to rot, because it seems there is nothing they can do that will pay. Among night boats running through, we believe the Israe Newton and the Hendrik Hudson are the only first class boats remaining, and they are as much devoted to freight as pesses gere, if not more so. No new parsenger bouts have been built in four years, and we suppose no more need be looked for.—Penghkeepsic Engie.

no more need be looked for. —Poughkeepsic Eagle.

Another Marniage in Howe's Cave.—Howe's Cave, in Schoharle County, N. Y., was recently the scene of a marriage ceromony. On the 9th instant, it 10 o'clock at might, Honry M. Northrup, of New York and Heldah H. Howe, (the daughter of the propietor of the cave, were joined in wedlock by the Rev. Dr. Wells, of Schoharle. The cave was brillantly illuminated. After the ceromony there was a display of fireworks in the cave, which was at once pleasing and grand. This, we believe is the second marriage ceromony performed by Mr. Wells in Howe's Cave. The first one was determined upon at the moment, the second had been previously arranged, and hence the illumination, fireworks and other "fixings."—Alliany Allas.

The Lacton Question in The as.—The election returns from Eastern Texas, received by way of the Fed river, show that "no icense" has generally entired the day in that region. The counties of fan Angustine, Shelby, Rack, Sabine, Cherokee and Nacogoo her have voted "no it was a sale and the counties of t

OUR HAVANA BORESFONDENCE

HAVANA, August 18, 1854. Arroal of Tropp- The Diario's Inspiration Thereon

The Captain General's Proclamatic on the
Revolution in Spain— Monument to Columbus—
Speculations on the Effect of the Revolution on
Cuba— Crime in Havana— Markels, &c.
The Spanish ship of the lice Spherans, and frighte

Villa de Bilbea, from Cadis and Porto Rico, with troops for the defence of Spanish nationality in Cube, arrived on the 18th inst., and it will be enough to recite the language of the worthy editor of the circumstance. " At the moment that we have taken the pen, there have just entered our port the ship Soberane, and the sloop of war (corbets) Villa de Buboa, bringing on board a large portion of the troops destined to reinforce the brilliant and already numerous garrison of Cuba. The report of the cannon now resounding in our ears, will find echoes in all hearts, and from all the corrers of the island they will raise the short of joy, cordially to salute the new defenders of our holy national cause." I see it all over, as the editor feels it in his sanctum.

The vessel first named, renowned to Spanish fame for having successfully run away from Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, brought 547 troops, and the other 134 in number, which is, I think, short of the original calculation for these two vessels—eight hundred and nineteen men. I may be in error, but it is not of much consequence, so that we are not disappointed in "the corners of the island." I hand you a copy of the proclamation of the Captain-Ge neral to the people of Caba, to quiet their fears, or his own, perhaps, for we can perceive no signs from any other quarter, which is very non-com mittel, and it would puzzle the father of Prince Joha to do better. The predilections of our chief project considerably from the surface, and he hangs upon the "throne of San Fernando" for the political salvation of his country with an estudeness that will trouble any revolutionary succession to find besis for charge of treason against him if predicated upon this—not valedictory—but very a propriste, if any one could be found to relieve him from his present rather inksome position. A stirring life would suit him better. The Yankees to not meet his ex estations. They are more "pocopoco" than their Spanish neighbors, and have let the golden sands of opportunity run out, or will do so, and he will be compelled to return to Spain with his sword unstained with Yankee blood and his how unwreathed with the laurels already counted as won from the "fillbusteres" of the North.

1 hand you, also, a complimentary order for faitful service rendered by sundry officers, soldiers, and other action for suppression of the infamous traffic with Africa, "which the Queen" (they do not say "Q. D. G.," whom God guard any more) is "determined shall be exterminated forever from this soil," giving crosses, promotion and pensions as they have been deserved, as a warning for the contumacious and for the knowledge of all honorable men, as well as inducement for others to follow the example.

While occupied with these matters of local in. m ttel, and it would puzzle the father of Prince John

have been deserved, as a warning for the contimacions and for the knowledge of all honorable men,
as well as inducement for others to follow the example.

While occupied with these matters of local interest, I desire to invite your attention to an address from the "Ayuntamiento," (our town council,
of which the Captain-General of Cuba," in relation to the monument which is proposed for erection
in Havana, as a tomb for the asnes of Columbus
(Colon), and in commemoration of the man and
his deeds, and inviting their aid. You will find
the document interesting, and worthy of your translator's care, for the information of all was are enjoying the blessings of Western civilization. Though
last in order of our action for the future, this is not
the least, and it is a nontral point around which the
most descordant social and political material may
gather with impunity without danger of explosion,
and losing in narmony of action here some of those
sigged disagreeables that leap from almost everything touched by the masses of intelligence.

There has been some speculation as to the course
that the Captain-General may take as to the course
that the Captain-General may take as to the new
government, should one be constructed without
recognition of the Queen, as the head. Should he
in such case resolve to hold the island for the
Queen, he will be sustained by the Crooles; but to
many of the Spaniards he has made himself so obnoxious, that nothing but his removal will satisfy
them. What he proposes they will resist, because
he proposes it. If every other reason is in favor
of their interests, with him they will not reason. You will perceive by reading the proclaration, that the Circoles and people of Cuoa
have nothing to anticipate in the way of relief\_by
any political changes at Madrid. If, however, he
should relieve that the soldjers from Porto Rico had
good reason to decline the transportation sent from
this to convey them here, and were sustained by
the subhibities there. The negroes continue under

countries, which has recently been given to the world from European statistics.

We have continued with animation in the sugar market since my last, and the rates firm at the figures then given. Freights not in demand, and low. Exchange on New York, Boston and Phila-delphia, 14 to 14 premium; London, 13 to 134 pre-mium.

delphia, 14 to 14 premium; London, 13 to 134 premium.

This morning a duel was fought between Sartorius, our Postmaster Ceneral, and an officer of the Queen's customs, Gamusa. The dragoon of the first part and brother of the late minister, was severely handled—his head opened to the light, and his shoulder badly cut. It grows out of ungracious conduct and reports made against Gamusa to the Captain General, founded upon observations made by Sartorius while he was being nursed and taken care of through the kindness of Gamusa at his residence, where he exhibits considerable style. The account of gratitude is settled.

Nada Mas.

HAVANA, Aug. 19, 1854. Sammons to Don Pedro Manrique y Martin—De-sire of the Captain General to Resign his Office— His Proclamation on the Revolution in Spain, and

Comments Thereon.
The Gaceta of the 13th inst. contains a notice which requires the appearance of Don Pedro Man-rique y Martin, the Captain of the Militia of the constry isles, before the Military Secretary, to receive a communication of importance. The notice is published in the Gaceta by order of the Captain General, who is ignorant as to the exact point of the residence of Don Pedro Maurique y Martia. Believing the universal HERALD will reach the Canary Isles previous to the Gaceta, I am induced to ex tract this notice for the special benefit of the Captain of Militia there, who probably will not thank me for the trouble I have taken in his behalf.

My "palace friend" informs me that so envious is the Marquis de la Pezuela to rid himself of the responsibility of his Captain Generalship, that he a few days since sont for the "Teniente Rey," Don Francisco Velasco, and arged upon him to accept the office which he (the Marguls) holds. Don Francisco declining the honor, the General of Marines was cent for and the office and its empluments were tendered to him. He, too, however, de

clined.

The wish to prevent its being said that he was ordered to the "right about," is believed to be the cause of the desire of the Marquis to retire to the "peace of private life," instead of continuing to undergo the harrassing fatigues of his digained

to undergo the harmssing fatigues of his digained station. Ramor, with her nundred tongues, says that foreseeing the result (and fearing it too) of the revolution in Spain, he dreads being saidenly surprised by either the arrival of his successor or the news of his appointment.

I am led to believe that some such fears must exist, from the tone of the proclamation, of which annex a translation, which was issued in a Gaecha extraordinaire, on the afternoon of the 15th inst:—

Inhabitants of Caba — Territying news, circulated among as with the accustomed lie or exaggentation by the chemies of the welfare of this enviod country, has succeeded in disturbing your mindle, and making you fear for the fate of edjects slways can to the hearts of the good. But be transulting is few Spaniards can have conceived an unrealisable idea in the classic country of monarchird loyalty, they themselves have soon been terrified by their intention. I have the most positive product that the throne of the Quaen is now, as ever, the immovable rook at whose firm base the waves of revolution have broken, and from which the beneficent light of the rootal and political regeneration of the Pate will be shed.

Whatever may at this moment be the powers contention the legitiment representation of our country, which is that Strin which we all adore, and to

whose boly ory our united souls answer, and will

whose boly ory our united couls answer, and will olerably newer.

This ory represents in these far off countries the religion and the laws of our fathers, the preservation of all public and private interests, and the overthree, ware it necessary, of all our casmics overthree, ware it necessary, of all our casmics over three, ware it necessary, of all our casmics of the same of public stations, to bad men and sham ful parasites of public stations, but men and sham ful parasites, and the live only who delight in entangling others, and he live only to hate and sting.

Inhabitants of Cuba—Tranquillize your minds: your destiny does not depend on the agitations which political passions may engender in our Spain. This immense atvantage you am any others only over the remaining provinces of the mather country, tossed about so many years by the vertige of a few written rights, which have hardly ever assured that peace and that ample and real civil liberty which you enjoy under the pactific shade of Spaniah honor.

that peace and that ample and real civil liberty which you enjoy under the pactic ahade of Spanish honor.

Whatever may be the government of our Queen, its conduct will be identical as regards you. The political course followed in this soit is the result of the reflections of masy statesmen, and is not the caprice of one single cabinet; it is the voice of justice, expediency and of necessity, and this will always be the voice of these who suce-ed to the supreme power. Pardon and elemency to the erring, as you have recently seen, therance gently softened by justile, prote tion to good men, and the procedulen, without unjust and odious distinctions, of the bad, firmness prudently sustained against the unreasonable stranger, loyalty in fulfilling treaties—ith old allies, and, at any cost, the preservation of Spanish nationality and the laterests of the bland, are and will be the basis of that course, whatever may be the name of him destined to exercise it smoogast you.

Continue, then, satisfied with your profitable and peaceful occupations, and free from the troubles which sgitate your compatrious in the peninsula, rich, prosperous and happy—only pray to Providence to guide on all occasions the throne of San Fernando to the port of safety, through the political shipwrecks of our country.

(Signed) JUAN DE LA PZZUELA,

Rovernor end Captain General.

Havana, August 15, 1864.

It is impossible to permit the foregoing, which probably is one of the last State papers which will imannte here from the Marquis de la Pezuela, to pass without some few comments. I must, however, premise that the respect I entertain for the character of the Marquis de la Pezuela (who has, I believe, in the present and in many previous instances, been unwittingly placed in a false position) will induce me to st him down as gently as possible. To begin at toe beginning, "what disturbance of mind" has taken place. I have heard of none recently, at any rate, and can only consider it

Proceeding from the heat oppressed brain.

Then as to "making u

POUGHKEEPSIL.

OUR RIO JANRIBO COERESPONDENCE. RIO JANEIRO, July 15, 1854.

The Coffee Crop—American Shipping in Port— Mining Privileges Granted by Peru to Foxeigners on the Banks of the Amazon—Depredations of Americans from San Francisco—Free Navigation of the Amazon-A Destitute American Sea-man Picked Up by a British Brig, 90., 80.

The bark Indus, Captain Thompson, leaves to-morrow for Baltimore, and I have an opportunity of sending you a few lines.

No news of any importance has transpired since

the date of my letter of the 7th inst. Coffee has been firmer in this market, and the demand for better descriptions of the article continues increasing. About 30,000 bags were shipped his week—S,000 to the United States, and the balance for the Channel and the North of Europe. Since the first of July 76,000 bags have been shipped to different parts of the world. Prices for superior coffee are 4|250 per

the world. Prices for superior coffee are 4|250 per arobs.

A letter has been published in our paper, dated Lime, April 25, 1854, stating that the government of Peru had agreed to devote certain lands and free mining privileges to Americans and other forsigaers on the River Amazon, and also to pay their travelling expenses through the Andes to that river. It also states that 10,000 men are ready to embark in San Francisco for Lima; that those who have already arrived are well arined, and have been committing on the road all sorts of mischief, robbing people of their horses, and even killing peaceful inhabitants. Publications like this, and every act of our reckless young men which gives rise to such reports, do great harm in this country, and prevent the progress of peaceful negotiations by which the waters of the Amazon are to be opened to the world. While adventurers are fillbustering in Cuba, Lower California, Sonora and Mexico, the inhabitants of Peru have just cause to fear, and reasons for forbidding, the navigation of their rivers. I have conversed during the past week with two distinguished Brazilian Senators on this subject, and all wish to see the great river opened, and look forward to the speedy accomplishment of so desirable an event.

The Brazilian government desires it; but its head quarters are so far from the Amazon, and filibusteres start up on such little provocation that they fear to endanger their territory by granting these privileges.

The Brazilians are a good and intelligent people.

teres start up en such little provecation that they fear to endanger their territory by granting these privileges.

The Brazilians are a good and intelligent people. Their laws are humane and are humanely administered; and though in some instances they differ from ours, they are generally just.

Her British Majosty's brig Boneta, Captain Charles Wake, arrived on the 11th inst., from Paranugua, where she found a destitute American seaman, who was taken on heard and delivered to our acting Consul, Mr. Robert Scott. The latter received him, and sent a letter to Captain Wake thanking him for his kindness.

The first of the new Brazilian and Pertaguese line of steamers, Dona Maria Segunda, will leave to-morrow for Lishea with 164 passengers—all Brazilians with the exception of two—a Frenchman and a Spaniard. She carries on freight over 4,600 bags of coffee.

When the mighty rivers of this emplee shall have been oppened, and when the resources of its extensive diamond beds and metalle mines shall have been fully developed under free trade and peaceful enterprise, then the riches of California will be equalled, if not ectipsed, by Brazil.

A Monster in Human Shape.—A German

enterprise, then the riches of California will be equalied, if not eclipsed, by Brazil.

A Monster in Human Shape.—A German named Jacob Brenigar is now awaiting his trial in Wyoming county, Va., charged with a series of offences that surpass is horror may of the tales which old wives tell had children to keep them quiet, of glants who lived "once upon a time." This Brenigar was tormerly a Baptist preacher in North Carolina. While residing there he attempted an outrage upon his own daughter. His rife made the fact known, and Brenigar, with his family, moved over into Wyoming. There he made another attempt to rape his daughter. Shortly afterwards, being desirous of obtaining a renewal of his license to preach, which had been taken awap from him in North Carolina, he applied to his wife to retract the charge and had brought against him, and admit that she had sworm falsely. This she refused to do, notwithstanding he inflited frequent and sovere beatings upon her. At last, finding method persuadion, threats, nor outlings would have any influence, one night he pulled his vife from the bod, and dragged her over a piece of new ground full of shumps, inturing her so seriously that she died in a short-time after giving premy ture birth to a child. Mrs. Brunigar, at first, refly od to tell the mode of receiving her injuries, but mading that death was inevitable, made some of the neighbors acquainted with all the facts. The bashand was arreased, but receiving her injuries the might that death was inevitable, made some of the neighbors acquainted with all the facts. The bashand was arreased, but receiving her injuries, but mading that death was inevitable, made some of the neighbors acquainted with all the facts. The bashand was arreased, but receiving her injuries, but mading that death was inevitable, made some of the registered, but she tood her husband, who pursued the rafting, and would have killed lite, but his gun missed fire. This statement we have obtained from a gentleman residing in Tescreti, who is cogarant of

INTERBRICADO PRON CENTRAL AMERIC

Our Honderas Correspondence.
Onco., (Honderas.) August 6, 185
Another Unsuccessful Attempt of Guatemale to
vade Honderas. Ambitious Victos of Carrer
Proposed Hereditary Dictat reship in Guatemal
Continued Scarcety of Food. Famine in Yor
seners in Omoa. Health of the Place, &c.
By the beig B. Soule, which sails to-day for N
York, you will receive files of the government pay
You will preceive that, notwithstanding all her is
testations of a Color for peace, the government
Contemple persists in her unwarrantable dist destations of a control for peace, the government Guatemala persists in her unwarrantable distriction of the tranquillity of the State. A small founder the command of a Col. Go. To, made an insign, late in June, into the Department of Gran and penetrated to the town of Cootepaue, about and penetrated to the town of Ocotepes us, abfive leagues beyond the frontier. They attemp
at that place, by holding out flattering promises,
obtain a prosunciamento in favor of aggregation
Guatemain, but without success, and were obta
to fall back. Carrer has long had a covetous on
the rich department of Gracias, and is an
tious of adding it to his dictatrehip. The g
ernment of Honduras, however, thoroughly of
prehends his policy, and will thwart it
every hazard. To this end it has concentrates
force of 2,000 men at Santa Ross, avowedly w
the purpose of 'protecting the department, c
clrecking any further incursions from Gentems
But it is generally believed that the movement if
diversion in favor of the revolution in Nicarag
It stems that the fallen dictator of that State It seems that the fallen dictator of that State

It seems that the fallen dictator of that State made a treaty, offensive and defensive, with G temals, and he now calls upon the latter to him. If she attempts anything of the sort it is to at the risk of an invasion from Honduras. Cuera is therefore checkmated.

Apropes of Guatemais: Arrangements are not to name Correia dictator for life, with here are sort to name Correia dictator for life, with here are succession. The monarchasts are busy is a ting actas from the various municipalities to a feet, which are all formally publis sed in the call gazette. This movement is a modification that originally proposed, which was to me Guatemala in the proposed empire of Sanda. As that worthy does not seem get on, the Guatemala obligarchists properto set up on their own account. I presume government—I. e. the government of the Usi States—cannot be informed of these things, o would drop its recognition of Guatemais as a replic. It is no more a republic than Naples or Spitself, and its people have less real liberty. Bewells, and its people have less real liberty. Bewells liberty are supplied to the counch and the objects, every trace of freedom has long since dispersed.

But politics is a stupid subject at best, and I delegated the counch and the objects.

peared.

But politics is a stupid subject at best, and I d
it. The distress for provisious continues great, .

ticularly in the department of Yoro, where plant
stems and leaves, mage into tortilins, are the c
vegetable food. The new crop is well advanced,
the locusts are still numerous. Here everything
scarce and dear.

In anticipation of the movements of
proposed railway, a number of faceler

scarce and dear.

In anticipation of the movements of proposed railway, a number of fareign have concentrated here, and opened busing have concentrated here, and opened busing have concentrated here, and opened busing high ability, but who is quite diagnated a tree perverse state of health in Omoa. He has a but one professional call since his arrival, a months ago, which, as he is the only physician h quite contradicts the ridioulous notions which a vail of the insalubrity of this coast. With the ception of the regular evening showers, we he beautiful weather, coal and bracing; the thermal ter rarely touching 80 deg. of Fah enheit.

The agent of the railway company is locating lands conceded to it by its charter. The grants cover some of the richest mineral and agricuit lands in the State. A valuable bed of fine bitumic coal has been discovered on the very line of read, about midway between the two occass, will prove of incal-ulable value, not only to that terprise, but to all the lathmus lines of atcamers.

The arrivals of vessels at this port during the month have been twenty-five; departures, went

FRECTION OF GUATEMALA INTO A PERMANENT TATORSHIP.

[From the Gazette of Honduras, July 10, US4]

Gentemals is suffering considerably from the natcauses to which all countries in this scoe are comedsubject; viz.: the langosts and excessive rains. Batis not all. It is suffering from another and more derable plague than that of the locuets. For more icontreen years it has been oppressed by a purey miligovernment, the policy of which has tended contato the destruction of all liberal principles, and to ithe country more and more hope easily to the pike of
arbitrary and retrograde administration. The pracious of the de facto dictator of that caricature of a
public have been growing greater daily, unstimovtime has come for throwing aside the mask rits wihe has sought to conceal his plans, and to expect
maked deformity. The various departments by arbiry presume have been compelled to ansatic tale is
accadalous acts, which rivet the chains of iternalvery, and entail upon a wide and fai-portion d-amacsoil an irresponsible government, under the pum as
hereditary dictatorship. Why not revive the form
men of memarchy, as well as its essencesmal se
Why longer profess any recognition of possila rights
attempt to cheat the world with the lying preton
being even in name a republic?

This extraordicary conduct of Guatemals is unlice
alarming to fix the attention of all Centra' America,
if it fails to street that of the other izading natios
this cognition, who adhere to the decirine of the set
exclusion of menarchical establishments from the Aracan continent. Central America, at least, is direct
feeted in its interests, as well as obserator, by this
graceful conduct of one of its ancient memorers.

United States Commissioner's Court,
Before R. E. Stilwell, Esq.
COUNTEMPRITIES FOREIGN SILVER COMAUG. 30.—The United States vs. Warren JuFor the United States, Mr. Ridgway one
the following witnesses:—

COUNTERPRITING FORBION SILVER COINAUG. 30.—The United States or Warren Judi
For the United States, Mr. Ridgway enam
the following witnesses:—

Eilza Hayward—I reside dorner of Thirtyes
trect and the Sixth avenue, in this city; I's
the defendant, and have known him nine years
lived in the same house I did; he has lived to
since February last; he was a stage driver do
that time, on the Fifth avenue line; these con
feiting tools, implements, &c., belong to him.
Ridgway exhibited parts of dies for stamping of
ter dollars, shillings and sixponces—all "Ca.
IV."—about five hundred pieces of yellow
white motal the size of shillings, about one has
and sifty pieces the size of quarters, and a lot o
sixponny size, with no impression stamped on to
aico, a bottle of cyamuret of potass, a bottle of r
acid, and various other articles.) I don't I
who made the dies; I first saw these things i
house since the 4th of July last; I mw Jue
stamp, some of the pieces with these dies; n
many as an hundred; don't know what he did
them; I don't know that anybody was engaged
him in making the counterfeits; I frequenty
vised him to desist from making them, but he w
never give me any reply; I told him I thoug
would cause both him and me a great deal of tro
Thomas McGuire—I am a police officer; I f
this counterfeiting apparatus, &c., at Jud
house, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Sixth
nue; defendant voluntarily confessed to me the
and a man named Prescott made the dies.

Thomas McParlen—I am a police officer; I
this counterfeiting apparatus, &c., at Jud
house, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Sixth
nue; defendant woluntarily confessed to me the
and a man named Prescott made the dies.

Thomas McParlen—I am a police officer; I
thillings and eleven sixpences—ell count
which he threw away while I was conveying
the United States Marry street; I held fast to his
called to a man to pick them up, which he
while I looked on and saw it done; his name in
the sand in Murray street; I held fast to his
called to a man to pick them up, which he
while

matter.
No evidence being offered by the defenda-

Refere Judge Slosson.

Ave. 38.—Haleas Corpus.—On the applic of Reseas Edmon Hankman & Flotches P writ of haleas corpus was this merning commanding the keeper of the City Prison to up the body of G. H. Wheeler, who was confitted Tombe upon a charge of abandonnar wit was made returnable forthwith, and one deput; wardens of the prison came.into court the prisoner in charge, and made a return Wheeler was dealaned by him by write of a coment made by Police Justice Stuart on the inst. upon proceedings had before him on a c for standonment. The prisoner reversed it turn, alleging that he never had a hearing, an no witnesses were b ought against him at an he was present, nor to his knowledge by instice, and a leged numerous informal defects in the warrant of commitment ar lings. After hearing the counsed in referentiate, the court decided that there was cient to detain the prisoner, and no was the discharged.